was preparing to meet his doom with firmness, was prepared was announced to him that his life was spared. This result of the council by no means satisfied the women and boys, who had anticipated rare sport in the roasting of a white man and a heretic. One squaw assailed him with a knife, and cut off one of his fingers; another beat him with a pole. The Indians spent the night in dancing and singing, compelling their prisoner to go round the ring with them. In the morning, ne of their orators made a long speech to him. and fermally delivered him over to an old squaw, who took him to her wigwam, and treated him ignally. Two or three of the young women who were caaried away captive married Frenchmen in Canada, and never returned. Instances of this kind were by no means rare, during the Indian wars. The simple manners, gaiety, and social habits of the French colonists, among whom the captives were dispersed, seem to have been peculiarly fascinating to the daugnters of the grave

and severe Paritans. At the beginning of the present century, Judith Whiting was the solitary survivor of all who witnessed the inroad of the French and Indians in 1708. She was eight years of age at the time of the attack, and her memory of it to the last was distinct and vivid. Upon her old brain, . . . sence a great portion of the records of the rible picture, traced with his and t its sharp outlines and baleful colors.

THE COTTON DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK. The great Union Meeting, as it is called-o the meeting of citizens of New York friendly to

Daniel Webster and Daniel Dickinson, and anxious to secure the custom of the Cotton Planters by anathematizing Abolitionists, and avowing devotion to the new Fugitive Law - was held at Castle Garden, New York, on the 30th of Oc-The newspapers in Washington are crowded

with reports of its proceedings, and the speeches by which they were enlivened. The New York Evening Post says it was "rather a disappointment as to numbers," considering it was a mass meeting in a city of half a million of people. There could not, at any time, it says, have been more than four thousand persons present. George Wood, an eminent lawyer, but uncertain as a politician, presided "Among the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries," says the Post, " will be recognized the names of several sound Democratic first to give funds or votes to promote the success of any Free-Soil ticket that may be in nomination." The same paper remarks:

A comparatively small portion of those who signed the call attended; and the declarations of opinion which the resolutions embodied, had not, probably, the entire assent of one-third of those who were present. They were prepared, and the whole arrangements governed by a coalition of friends of the two Daniels, Webster and Dickinson, the former being the most numerous, and taking the principal parts; the latter, represented by O'Connor and Brady, performing a sort of harmonious accompaniment. It was a Webster meeting, a Dickinson meeting, and a meeting to port to those by whose instrumentality it was en-

Letters were read from these two gentleme the heroes of the meeting. Mr. Dickinson's is simply an apology for non-attendance. Mr. Webster praises the meeting, praises himself, praises all who think with him, and praises the whole of the compromise measures, while he frowns contemptuously upon disorganizers, incendiaries, agi-

Astothe Fugitive Law, he is afraid to sanction

"This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Sen-ate, and which of course I should have supported, if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the proper sanction of the two Houses of Congress and of the President of the United States. It is the law of the land, and, as such, is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens."

He closes by assuring the meeting, "that, so far as depends on me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial, without the smell of smoke upon its garments." This is very beautiful, but one cannot help thinking that, owing to the efforts of himself and his associates, there is a lurking smell of brimstone and fire upon its garments.

Mr. Gerard then rose to offer the resolutions The Post, which seems to be in the best possible humor with the meeting, says:

"After devoting about as much time in telling how far the proceedings of this meeting would travel as it would take them to go there, he proceeded to tell the meeting what the resolutions contained. We shall eschew his example, and give the resolutions, which speak best for themselves. In the course of his commentary, Mr. Gerard alarmed the Democratic portion of his audience, by a declaration that upon a certain contingency (which by the bye has already hap-

pened) he should put a bucktail in his hat, and take a pew in Tammany Hall.

"'Hereafter," (said he) 'I will see who are the conservative candidates, not where they are—and if my party will not cut itself loose from its Free Sail and Abalition connections I will no locate. Soil and Abolition connections, I will no longer fight under its banner, but, if need be, I will go over to the conservative branch of the old Demo cratic party, and with a bucktail in my hat, and the lettered banner of old St. Tammany waving over, I will there aid in fighting the battle of the Constitution, the Compromise, and the Union."
We trust Mr. Gerard will reconsider that res-

Of the resolutions submitted, we quote all tha have any significance:

"3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acqui sition of territory under the treaty with Mexico and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to

" 4. Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation, are due, and on our part, are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fill-more, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all per-sonal consequences, forgetting all party predilec-tions, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. Resolved, That by this pa-triotic devotion to their country's good, in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themselves immortal honor, and for the Union, we trust, an

imperishable existence.

"5. Resolved, That those members of Congre from this State, who, against influences the mos infavorable to the exercise of a sound judgment. sustained the peace measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

6. Resolved, That while we do not impeach

the motives of members who opposed during their passage through Congress those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again agitating the subject, to throw new firebrands of mischief into Congress and the country.

chief into Congress and the country.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the Constitution of the United States, as carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the Constitution, acted in full ac-ordance with the letter and spirit of that instrunt, and that we will sustain

oution of the same, by all lawful means.

S. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meetas a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing or any other election, for State officers or for members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-open-ing the questions involved in them for renewed

tation.

9. Resolved, That we regard our obligations

The fire was already kindled, and the poor fellow to the Constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future asions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

The political design of the meeting is betrayed in the last two resolutions. They point to a combination of the Hunkers of both the old parties, with a view to defeat the candidates on both tickets, suspected of an Anti-Slavery taint, and to elect only such as are partisans of the two Danel. This opinion receives confirmation from the avowals made by Gerard and O'Connor, representing respectively Whig and Democratic Hunkers. Mr. O'Connor said :

"Perhaps we may find men who are true to the "Perhaps we may find men who are true to the Constitution; and, as for myself, I will affect every man opposed by the Abolitionists, and who is true to the Union, or pretends to be so, without regard to any man or any party. I will give my vote to whoever pretends to be in favor of the Union, rather than to him who seeks to divide it, when the transfer was to divide it. no matter under what pretence. My friend said he was a Whig, and always voted for Whigs, but will now only vote for men who are in favor of the Union, and that, if necessary, he would go even to Tammany Hall to seek them. I do not know exactly where the Whigs meet, but, even if it be in a cellar, I am ready to go there and vote for any National Whig, in preference to a Free-Soil Democrat. [Loud and continued cheering] The illustrious Jefferson said, We me are all Democrate and all Whits. And no an American, or by a Democrat. The names are

good, and every Whig and Democrat, true to the Union, should be considered as brethren. I had the honor to be a representative in the late Demthe honor to be a representative in the late Democratic Convention at Syracuse, from a district in which there is no such thing as a Free-Soiler, and they would not allow me to appoint a substitute, lest I should hit upon a Free-Soiler. They said I might die, and write a letter, and they might hit on a wrong man. When I arrived there, I heard it said in the Democratic parties, that, allowed the said in the Democratic parties, that, allowed the said in the post important points. heard it said in the Democratic parties, that, although the Union was the most important point at issue, yet it would not be inconsistent for any honest Democrat, who held good faith with the South, to sit down with a rabid Abolitionist, or dough-faced Democrat, and go together to defeat the Whigs. But to a coalition as monstrous and degrading, I could never concede. It is true that we had a Free-Soiler thrust upon us in the diswe had a Free-Soiler thrust upon us in the dis-trict where I live. Shall I support him? No, never. I would here say, fellow-citizens of New York, let us resolve to withhold our suffrages from any and every candidate who is tainted in the slightest degree with the sin of Anti-Slavery agitation—no matter what his party or professed political associations—no matter with what decorous or indecorous observance of the formalities or irregularities of party nomination he ma, he robed for the can-

Mr. Brady, another Hunker Democrat, followed in a similar strain, and closed by moving the forlowing resolution

" Resolved, That a Committee of fifty citizen whose names are hereunto annexed, be appointed, with power to fill vacancies and add to their numbers, to be called the 'Union SAFETY COMMIT bers, to be called the 'UNION SAFFTY COMMIT-TER,' charged with the duty, by correspondence and otherwise, of carrying out the objects of this meeting, which are hereby declared to be—To re-vive and faster among the whole people of the United States the spirit in which the Union was formed and the Constitution was adopted; and to resist 'every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the vest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link teather the various parts.' together the various parts?
"George Wood, Moses Taylor, Hiram Ketch-

um, Schuyler Livingston, Charles. G. Carleton, Gideon Ostrander, Joshua J. Henry, Joseph Kernochan, Francis S. Lathrop, Charles O'Conor, Robert Smith, James Brooks, Isaac Townsend, Charles E. Butler, John J. Cisco, Nicholas Dean, O. D. F. Grant, Dennis Perkins, Ralph Clark, Robert C. Wetmore, Edward Sanford, Francis Griffin, Charles B. Spicer, B. M. Whitlock, E. K. Collins, A. M. Cozzens, Wm. M. Lambert, John M. Bradhurst, Ogden Hoffman, George Douglass, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry Grinnell, James E. Thhyer, Jacob Aims, Lucien B. Chase, John D. Van Beuren, James W. Gerrard, S. T. Nicholl, Jacob A. Westervelt, Samuel L. Mitchill, J. Philit without qualification, and takes care to announce that it was not his measure, although, since it is now the law, it ought to be obeyed. He jumps T. Brady, Alfred G. Benson, John Mc-

> This was adopted, and then, on motion of M: Brady, the meeting adjourned.

The business of this "Union Safety Committee" we shall now explain. Thursday evening it met, and then the purposes of the miserable intriguers who got up the Union demonstration were plainly disclosed. We copy from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"That Committee held its first meeting on Thursday night; and the very first movement which was attempted to be made by it was to nominate a new ticket for State officers, to be supported by all who joined in the Castle Garden meeting, with all their votes and all their influ-ence! That motion was made by a merchant, who transacts business in this city, but lives in New Jersey, and was warmly supported by Mr. Hallock, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, who is not a voter in this State. It was further-more declared, that the ticket which was intend-ed to be nominated had already been selected, and that thousands of them had been printed and sent into the State more than a week ago."

Mr. Wood objected to the making of a ticke as an exercise of powers which were not confided to the Committee, and in this view he was supported by several other members. The Courier relates the sequel thus:

"The attempt was professedly abandoned. And yet a portion of the 'Vigilance Committee,' with the Journal of Commerce editor at their head, re-mained behind after the adjournment, for the prosecution of their schemes; and yesterday afternoon an announcement was posted on the bulle-tin of the Journal of Commerce, that the 'Vigilance Committee' had put in nomination the following

ANTI-DISUNION TICKET. Anti-Abolition, Anti-Seward, Anti-Weed, Anti-Anti-Rent, Anti-Demagoguism.

For Governor-Horatio Seymour.
For Lieutenant Governor-George J. Cornell. For Canal Commissioner-John C. Mather. For State Prison Insp ctor-Abner Baker. For Clerk of the Court of Appeals-W. S. Smith.

"We copy the ticket just as it stands, heading and all. And this is the ticket which has already been printed and sent by thousands into every

Subsequently, there appeared in the Journal of Commerce a Union ticket for State officers, recomhe sustained by every patriot in every part of the | mended by an address, which is signed by one of the Safety Committee, Chairman of an Association organized without reference to party, in support of the resolutions agreed upon at Castle Garden. In conformity with these resolutions, as they say, they propose the following ticket:

For Governor—Horatio Seymour. For Licateannt Governor—George J. Cornell. For Canal Commissioner—John C. Mather. For Clerk of the Court of Appeals-Wessel Smith.

The Address savs-"The ticket recommended for support is adopted from those of both the political parties of the State, under the honest conviction and belief that the candidates thus selected, better than the others represent the principles declared by the great meeting at Castle Garden. There is one vacancy on the ticket which the Association do not propose to fill, inasmuch as they cannot yield their support to the candidate for that office of either party."

The upshot of the great meeting, then, was th union of the Hunkers of both parties, on a Hunker ticket, selected indiscriminately from the Whig and Democratic tickets already in nomination. All we regret is, that the Evening Post and Tribune did not meet the issue bluntly, and call upon the liberal voters of both parties, throughout the State, to rally as one man upon the candidates proscribed, and against those selected by this in-

triguing committee. Having exposed the trickery of the meeting, we present a few specimens, taken from New York papers, of the contemptible management by which it was got up:

The origin and history of the late mercantile demonstration at Castle Garden is gradually coming to light. The first meeting, it seems, was called at the counting-room of Carleton & Co., a silk house in William street, who sell almost entirely to the South. They are of course the natural enemies of Messra Bowen & McNamee, a much more extensive and successful firm, with whom the former having found themselves unable to compete by fair means have concluded to try another kind.

Their neighbors, the Lathrops, dealers in sta-ple dry goods, were called in, and took an active part is the movement from the start. The Tri-bune says that "Mr. F. S. Lathrop opened the ball by moving a resolution that the Journal of Com-

the plan of advertising their principles at the South was hit upon as one way of engrossing a portion of the Southern custom, which now very naturally goes to a different style of men.—New

Among the contrivances resorted to by the whether suggested by the Carletons and the La-throps of the Exchange, we do not know—was to send bogus men to mercantile houses that are "in the way," and intimate an intention to have bought large bills of goods of them, but for their refusal to unite in calling the meeting to sustain the South. One of these donkies went into a house, who never arrived before nine, and asked the first boy he met if Mr. — was in. "No," was the reply. "Well, I would have liked to have seen him. I intended to have bought a bill of about \$4,000 of him, but I have learned that he has refused to sign the call for the Union meeting, and I shall therefore go elsewhere," and off he ran, precipitately, lest he should meet Mr. —, and be compelled to repeat the falsehood to a man. It is not probable that the poor tool, working with his false tongue at \$3 a day, ever bought more dry goods at one time in his life.

bought more dry goods, at one time, in his life, than a suit of clothes. We heard another case which was equally. characteristic A men with one of rushed into the store of one of our subscribers, asked if Mr. — was in. "No," said the clerk. Ques. "Can you sign this call for him?" Ans. "I have no authority to sign such a paper."
"Which side is he on this question?" Ans. shall take good care not to buy of an Abolition

ist :" and out he bolted - Ih The following is one instance among many the sort, showing how signatures to the call for the great "Peace" meeting were canvassed for Mr. Becker, a trunk-seller, in his store: Enter Mr. Bland, a dry goods jobber: Mr. Bland. Good morning, Mr. Becker! Will

on just give us your name to the call for the "Union" meeting, to sustain the Constitution and laws, and put down the Anti-Slavery agita-Mr. Becker. I should want to think awhile

On the whole, I don't see any need of such a meeting, and I guess I won't sign.

Mr. Bland. You do, eh? Well, sir! I have lers to fill for trunks sometimes, and I guess I shall look for them elsewhere hereafter.

Mr. Becker. Of course, Mr. Bland! If you suppose see hay so in buying toy tranks, I trust you will be sure to patronise somebody else in future. [Exit Bland, huffy]

Such was the purport of a conversation which actually took place. We have changed the names, and the article dealt in by Becker, but nothing essential .- New York Tribune

This meeting, originating in the most sordid notives, manufactured by the basest instrumentalities, characterized by the most revolting servility, and terminating in an organized effort to break up the old parties, and form a new one on the basis of commercial and political dependence upon the slaveholders, is paraded in the columns of the Union, Intelligencer, and Republic, of this city, as a glorious demonstration of the Patriotism and high Principle of the citizens of Now York!! All of which is respectfully submitted to the American People.

FROM OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENT.

CINCINNATI, October 29, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era:

One of the most interesting and useful institu tions to which the philanthropy and enlightened legislation of this age has given birth, has been opened near this city the past week. I refer to the of which are completed, and which was dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected by appropriate public services three weeks since. The building up of this institution has been long in progress, the charter having been granted early in 1845; but in proceeding more deliberately than many desired, and than the public good seemed to demand, the directors have incorporated in their plans all the latest improvements, and made use of the accumulated experience of years obtained by those engaged in conducting such establishments The superintendent, Mr. Rufus Hubbard, who has had no little experience in the management of youth, having been for a number of years principal of one of our best public schools, has lately made a visit East on a tour of inspection, to gain all the information needed as to the most successful plans for the management of such an institution. After visiting the Houses of Refuge and Correction in Rochester, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and the Farm School at Westborough, Mass., Mr. H. thinks the Cincinnati building unsurpassed, and altogether the best in its construction and conveniences for

the ends in view, of any he has seen. The Cincinnati House of Refuge is situated of the Colerain Turnpike, about one mile north of the city, and from two to three miles from the Mayor's office. It is near Camp Washington, where the late State Fair was held, the Miami Canal bounding the grounds on the northeast. The whole tract contains nearly ten acres, and was bought for \$7.895. Of the 430,000 square feet comprised in this lot, 260,000 are enclosed with a stone wall, seventeen feet high, and averaging 216 feet in thickness. The remaining 170,000 feet, lying between the walls and Turnpike, will be ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and used as pleasure grounds.

I need not enter into minute details as to the dimensions &c., of the various buildings, merely remarking that there are, in all, over 250 rooms, including dormitories, all of which are to be warmed by steam and lighted with gas made in the establishment. The apartments for the Superintendent, Matron, and Directors; the rooms for bathing, cooking, washing, &c, are all finished in the highest style of comfort and con-venience. The entire cost of the buildings and fixtures will be about 150,000 dellars. As regards extent, architectural designs and convenience, they are admirably planned for the purpose intended, and (as all who have seen them can testify) present outwardly a most substantial and imposing ap-

pearance.
The subjects of the House of Refuge are ma under 16 and females under 14 years of age, to be sentenced by the court of common pleas, the Mayor of the city, and justices of the peace. In cases where a mogistrate makes a commitment, an appeal is allowed to the court. The trustees of this township, and of Fulton, Storrs, and Mill Creek, immediately adjoirning, have also the right of sending those under the above ages, whom, from the representations of their parents or guardians, they consider proper subjects. When once in the institution, the inmates are taken entirely from the control of their parents, and can only be dis-missed at the discretion of the Board of Directors This Board consists of nine persons, of whom five are appointed by the city council, two by the county court, and two by the private contributors of five dollars per year, or fifty dollars at one time. The institution is supported mainly by a tax col-

lected annually in the grand levy, from the townships above named.

The time of the intimates is to be employed chiefly in school and in learning trades, su branches of work being preferred as will probably be of most service to them in future life. In this iostitution, the reformation of the delinquent is the grand design, to effect which, moral and re-

node of procedure.

Such are the main features of this much-needed

Mayor has such brought before him for petty
The Lathrops, too, have rivals for the Southern trade, with whose enterprise they have found themselves unable to contend successfully, and offenders older than themselves, are not employed with work, and come out in almost every instance more deprayed than when they entered. For the same reason, the grand jury hesitates to present youthful offenders for trial, and when brought before the court there is too generally a disposition

to deal leniently with them.

A place such as I have described is just the one large staple dry goods establishment, in Broad-way, about half-past eight in the morning, so as to be sure not to see any of the heads of the house, who never arrived before nine, and asked

of the inmates are discharged, on an average, thoroughly reformed. If such a result is attained in this new experiment, it will not have been in vain that time and money have been freely expend-

THE EUROPEAN WORLD.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1850. To the Editor of the National Era :

The last arrival from Europe brings us news of no startling event. Yet we have many details far more encouraging to the man whose heart yearns for the regeneration of our brethren in that quarter, than marked the last previous advices

the French nation are content to remain satisfied Quest. with the success of the intrigues against the He liberties, in which the three most prominent parwith the success of the intrigues against their "Which side is he on this question?" And the is a Democrat?" Q "But is he in favor of the peace measures, or is he a Free Soiler?" A. "I do not know; but I reckon he is not much in favor of the Fugitive Slave bill." Q. "Well, I sometimes want?"—— (referring to the article of which Mr. —— was the manufacturer.) "and I which Mr. —— was the manufacturer.) "and I that all the efforts of all who plot against their rights are destined in the end to prove as idle as the whistling of the wind. There was a time when the French were content with opera ballet, sugar candy, claret, and spectacle, in lieu of the enjoyment of civil liberty But this is not that time. The mind of France is fairly disenthralled. Love of civil liberty now forms the basis of the character of nearly all Frenchmen of the middle class, and they seem to submit to the efforts of the Legitimists, the Orleanists, and Bona-

partists, to abrogate it, only because experience

teaches with unerring truth that they must be

The mind of Prade As advanced immensurably since the days of Napoleon Le Grand. He had to deal with a people who, after centuries of suffering under the pure despots of an Olfgarchy, the Court, had made a single effort to be free which ended in the generation of a mobdespotism a thousand times more disastrons in its consequences upon the people than the reign of any stupid, debauched, prejudiced, and vindictive scion of that most stupid, debauched, prejudiced and vindictive stock-the Bourbon-which ever cursed the world. The French in the days of the elder Bonaparte were naturally eager to rush anywhere to escape the bloody jaw of the Scylla of legitimacy on the one hand, and those of the Charybdis of sans culottism on the other. Napoleon offered them in that situation the tempting bribes of stable yet liberal Government, individual advancement strictly according to individual merit, and national glory; the last being emphatically their national weakness. It is therefore by no means wonderful that they threw themselves into the arms of so great a genius as the Bonaparte certainly was. It is difficult indeed to repress the smile of derision at the character of the efforts of the second Bonaparte to seat himself on the pinnacle from which his great uncle fell. Hot campaigns and battles, the levers with which the elder worked; but champaignes and bottles are Cincinnati House of Refuge, the main buildings his. The former relied for the most part on the of which are completed, and which was dedicated glories of the field. Louis Napoleon seems to strong drink. He actually essays to purchase an empire with bad wine and cat's meat!

To say the least of it, the system of the nephew costs less than that of the uncle. The path which he treads, in his vain effort to reach a throne, is not strewn, like that of his uncle, with the carcasses of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, whose death was remotely or immediately the result of his personal ambition. Millions, too, are not made to suffer for the common necessaries of life to furnish the means for the wholesale throat-cutting which distinguished his career more than that of any other vampire who has fastened himself upon the vitals of s people in modern times. I like the system of Louis Napoleon best, though it is ridiculous beam too true a Yankee not to throw up my cap for anything that may be cheap.

But, laying badinage aside, I see nothing in the perfect indifference with which France treats the plotting, going on just now against her liberties. to alarm me. On the contrary, it strikes me, that it is submitted to because the nation is aware that it cannot be otherwise than fruitless. We have deputations from the reactory wing of the permanent Assembly of the nation, journeying to Wieshaden, to do homage to one of the Pretenders to the French throne. All France is aware that this errand is a flagrant act of treason against the Constitution of the Republic, which these very Legitimists have sworn to support. Why are they not called to account? The answer is at hand : The game is not worth the candle. The elder and the Orleanist branches of the Bourbons conand the Orleanist branches of the Bourbons conspire, almost in the light of the day, against the
Republic, in which they are permitted to remain
by sufferance only, and to enjoy all rights and
privileges common to all others in the country.
These consultations, or conspiracies, are regarded
by the French press and people precisely in
the light in which society in America regards the
flaming resolves of those among us who, by "revolution," fancy that they, a handfull, are remodeling the order of things to suit their own crotchets.

lution," fancy that they, a handfull, are remodeling the order of things to suit their own crotchets. A surety in the popular mind that all these intrigues are to end in smoke, alone prevents so irascible a people as the French from wringing the necks of these plotters, as in 1798. Louis Napoleon, too, does not content himself with distributing wine, cigars, and sausages, to the soldiers, for his share of this labor in 1859, more appropriate to 1750—he swaps compliments with the Queen of Spain, sending her the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in return for that of the Golden Fleece, which she has bestowed on him; ples, after the same fashion, in payment for the bestowal on himself of the grand Cross of the chief Neapolitan order. The Constitution of France affords no warrant for this swapping of grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor for personal compliments to her Prince President. Yet France Charta with a smile, such as that with which she greets the best exhibition of the vagaries of harlequin to be seen in Paris.

The law obliging the writer of every newspa-per article to sign his name to his papers, is also submitted to with hardly less nonchalance. In any other stage of French politics than that of her present security, that law would have caused insurrection not to be stemmed, beyond perad-venture. But I am not of those who believe that the thirty-six millions of French are really the the thirty-six millions of French are really the sport of any such child's play as I have referred to above. If in darker times such occurrences did not fail to result in bloody efforts, to punish their authors, they are submitted to now, only because too contemptible to be seriously treated. I shall not write you the details of the last adthe grand design, to effect which, moral and religious principles are to be inculcated, and privileges and rewards offered as encouragements to good conduct. And yet, punishment in certain cases is not to be lost sight of. In the "rules and regulations," I observe a list of privations which are to be employed, of various grades, according to the extent of disabedience to the requirements of the establishment. The confinement in the first place in such a building is a punishment, though not intended to be viewed in the same light or attended with the odium of a sentence to the State or County prisons. And it may here be mentioned, that in all cases where a youth may be sent to the House of Refuge, a private trial is to be had, to which only the parents—a very proper mode of procedure.

Seats to contemption to the details of the last advices from Paris, because there is nothing in them but accounts of pageants and fetes, gotten up by Louis Napoleon, in the hope of making himself more popular, and little annoyances, to which particular newspapers are being subjected by the particular newspapers are be At least, such is my experience under this free

Government of ours. institution, and it is a matter of congratulation. It that at length it is ready to go into operation. It starts with every promise of success, and certainly will not lack material with which to make a fair experiment. The large number of idle and vicious deniable right to be free, which arises from a

feet of their respective subjects. As France in her present remarkably quiescent state, is solving this problem happily. I sincerely rejoice that she remains calm, while those who would be her mas

ters are playing their antics.

The present policy of the Roman Catholic church of the Continent is doing much for the to deal leniently with them.

A place such as I have described is just the one needed for young criminals and vagrants. Here they will be placed under the restraints of wholesome law, and the discipline of education and labor, and their physical and spiritual natures both properly cared for. It has been stated that in similar institutions at the East, three fourths of the inmates are discharged, on an average, thoroughly reformed. If such a result is attained in this new experiment, it will not have been in vain that time and money have been freely expended in its erection.

Yours,

Cause of Liberalism. There were hundreds of thousands of the very best citizens of Europe Liberalism and the late contest sided towards the last against the Revolutionists, because they believed that the reëstablishment of the ascendency of the Church and the old Governments, warned by the past, was preferable to the condition of anarchy and insecurity to the persons and property of the middle classes, which they thought they foresaw in the eventual triumph of Socialism. They did not realize that the Church, like the Bourbon, learns nothing, and forgets nothing. Pio Nino and his Council are teaching them this fact just now, to their cause of Liberalism. There were hundreds of are teaching them this fact just now, to their hearts' content. Despotic in all the elements of its character—for the fundamental principle of its discipline is blind obedience—it is not content to get back into its old ways, and with the reëstablishment of its ancient authority. Even in Britain, so long disenthralled from any of its influences not the result of its spiritual pretensions, it essays to revamp the frippery of a by-gone century. Thus, Pio Nino has created a Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster—has boldly essayed ter, than marked the last previous advices

The property of the last previous advices to revive the days of a Boylest and Henry II.

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The property of the last previous advices the last previous advices the last previous advices the revive the last previous advices the revive the last previous advices the last p of the Roman Council thus to insult the spirit of the age in which we live.

Their fears of a return to the days of a Romish

supremacy in England through the intrigues of my Lord Cardinal Wiseman, as now being ex-pressed in many of their newspapers, are marely ridiculous. Were the popular mind of England wedded to old forms and special privileges as are those of the class of churchmen and aristocrats represented by these journals, there might be just cause for their lamentations. But, fortnately, this is not the case. The coal heavers of the lower hamlets, the merchants of the corn Ex-charge, the brewers of the suburbs, the spinners of Manchester, and the cutlers of Eirmingham, have long since passed beyond the reach of influence from the glaring show of Wiseman's intended half regal state, or of the awe-inspiring titles with which the church has invested him. If there be danger, it rests wholly in the fact that the com-plaining class have adhered too long to their dark-nge system of education, as evinced in the spread of Puseyism, which, though wide, has so far been confined almost wholly to their own households. They teach their youth precepts only. To me it is passing strange that they should wonder on finding that young men, who have received only a monkish education, turn instinctively to the mother church in all her monprelates against a common and indiscriminate education, doubtless dictated at Rome, afford additional evidence that Pio Nino aims to establish the church only by forcing upon Europe the acceptance of rules, laws, customs, and superstitions, which have hardly passed very current among the people at any time since the end of the sixteenth century. More than one of these very prelates were educated by and through Protestant boun-ty-liberality. That they should protest against the education of Catholic youth side by side with the Protestant, would be to me mysterious, did known Catholic polity is implicit acquiescence in orders from superiors. We have yet no bull of excommunication from Pio Nino against the contumacious Piedmontese, who steadily insist that his deputies among them shall not be above all law. Such is the sum and substance of the quaranteer processes of the process of the

rel now raging between Rome and Piedmont.

On the whole, the flagrant efforts of the Pope, at Rome and abroad, to strengthen the church against the march of liberalism, not by remodel-ing its discipline so as to conform to the overwheliaing spirit of the age, but by destroying all popular rights of thought, which men have learned to value in the last half century's experience, has fairly checked the ebb tide. That is over; and liberal ideas again begin to flow. Europe, thanks to the Pope, and the despots of Austria, Hesse, and Naples, is entering on a new phasis of marked difference, for which Rome may thank their spiritual lords for the most part, who have generated in Piedmont and elsewhere a popular party in the bosom of her church, eventual work out results second only in their great importance to those of the similar attempts of Rome to enslave the popular mind by high-handed dictus in the days of Martin Luther. Pio Nino at the beginning of his papal career himself represented this new party in the church. Though he has shamefully deserted his calors those who has shamefully deserted his colors, those wi to increase in numbers and power until the time shall come when the little cloud resting over Piedmont shall be changed into a harrican purify the religious atmosphere of the civilized

CHARLES SUMNER of Boston has been nominated for Congress by the Free Soil men of that yond expression. It costs loss in every aspect, and city. If they will now only elect him, they will cover them selves with imperishable honor.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4, 1850. Beef Cattle-at prices ranging from \$200 to \$2.62 per 100 lbs. on the boof, equal to \$100 to \$5.00 net, and averaging \$2.31 gross. 90 were driven to Philadelphia, and the balance remain

Hogs .- \$1.75 to \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Market very Flour and Meal .- Flour market quiet. Howard

street \$4.75 City Mills nominal at \$4.75. Grain.—Receipts moderate. Red wheat, good to prime, at \$1 to \$103. Ordinary to good, 90c. to \$1. White wheat \$1 08 to \$1.11. Family flour wheat \$1 15 to \$1 18. Corn steady; white at 59 to 60 cents; yellow 61 to 62 cents. 32 to 37 cents. Rye 63 to 64 cents. Oats

32 to 37 cents. Rye 63 to 64 cents.

Provisions.—The demand is active and the market firm. Sales of mess pork at \$1150; prime \$8.75 to \$8.871\frac{1}{2}. Beef quiet. Bacon—shoulders 5 to 51\frac{1}{2} cents; sides 6 to 61\frac{1}{2}; hams 8 to 10, with fair sales. Lard is selling at 71\frac{1}{2} cents, in barrels and here.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH-Vol. II, 1851. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR. The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every nth, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new

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Our object is to make the paper an attractive com panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present

era. We know this is not usually done in such publications but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some intere in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to it terest them on all great subjects connected with the well being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shi receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculeating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our co'umns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the The first number of the 2d volume will be issued on the

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with as little delay as possible. All communications mus-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C., October 15, 1860.

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ON HAND.

Many communications of proceedings of meetings, in relation to the Fugitive Bill, to be noticed next week.

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HARPER'S MONTHLY. See the advertisement of this Montbly in another column. It has already reached an edi-

tion of 50,000! BILLS ! BILLS !

We send out this week a large number of bills subscribers. Keep watch for them

"THE EUROPEAN WORLD." The letter this week under this head is incomplete, the part left out having come too late for

JUDGE ALLEN.

insertion.

A correspondent inquires of us concerning the Samon & Tabge Allen in Congress. Notort bere ever had need to make such an inquiry. part in its proceedings, as he would have done, if in vigorous health; but his sagacity, courage, firmness, and clear-sightedness, were of inestimable service in the deliberations of our Free

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.

By an arrangement with the publisher of the Louisville scriber to that paper, who is not already on our list. Our the Examiner's subscribers to whom we send this number, lesire our paper, they will remit for a year, or six months, as they please. Otherwise, it will not be continued to them. The object of sending them one number is, to give them a please. The Examiner having coased, we hope its subscri-bers will make up their minds to take the Era. As one inseement, we may state, that this transfer of their patron ce will be advantageous to the publisher of their late Exniner-as we have agreed to make a fair allowance to that

We are particularly appious to secure those who reside in the slavefiolding States. Surely they will make an effort to keep at least one Anti-Slavery paper in circulation in their THE A SHARE THE PARTY

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Anecdote of a Singer.
When the Summer Comes.
Villany Outwitted. From the Recollections of a Police Dimoer.

Moer.
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How to Kill Clever Children. By Ira Mayhew.
Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. By C
lever, Author of "Charles O'Malley," See. (Contine
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Industry of the Insane.
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ign—Political, Literary, Scientific, and Personal.
Literary Notices. Books of the Month.
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The leading phast of the Magazine the second volume of the Magazine the second volume, which will commence with the number for The leading phast of the Magazine the second volume of the s

ed, within the same time, the Fublishers enter upon the Second Volume, which will commence with the number for December.

The leading object of the Magazine is to present to the public, in handsome style, and at a cheaper rate, a greater amount of reading matter, combining entertainment with instruction, than any other periodical in the world. Its selections, which will be made with the greatest care from the entire range of the current periodical literature of the time, will combine the utmost possible variety with the greatest amount of attractiveness and utility. Special regard will always be given to that department of letters, to which some of the greatest living writers have given their attention, which aims to bring important moral principles to the knowledge and practical life of the great masses of the people, by clothing them in an attractive garb. All useful information, in every department of knowledge, calculated at once to interest and improve the mind, and to aid in the conduct of daily life will be carefully selected, and so presented as to afford entertainment while it conveys instruction. Still greater care will be between upon every department of the work; and if it does not attain, within the coming year, a regular circulation twice as great as it now emigy say, a regular circulation twice as great as it now emigy, as a regular circulation twice as great as it now emigy, as the shall be from no lack of effort on the part of its conductors to make it deserves a large a degree of public favor. Kach number of the Magazine will contain 144 pages octave, in double columns. The volumes of a single year, therefore, will present nearly two thousand pages of the choicest of the miscellaneous literature of the age. A carefully prepared Fashion Plate, and other pictorial illustrations, will accompany each number.

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JAMES F. X. Mel LOSKEY,
Sept. 12. Dean of the Faculty. WESTER COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MED-

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therases of Women and Children.

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Aug S—3m BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH

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Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the basty, disjointed, and ne initiating ground between the masty, important and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the claborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call reneweg attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

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associated with Sir Juavid Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Forsign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Keviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as herefore rissued.

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